

already indicated he will veto the modest tax-relief bill approved by the House, and we do not have the votes to reach the two-thirds majority that it would take to override a veto. So discussion of tax relief is really academic this year.

Aside from tax relief, the surplus gives us a chance to pay down the national debt. Less federal borrowing frees up funds for businesses and consumers, and as I indicated earlier in my remarks, that has already led to lower interest rates. Further reductions in the debt would continue that virtuous cycle. Moreover, it seems to me that we have a moral obligation to relieve our children and grandchildren of some of the burden of paying off the debt that our generation has accrued.

Another option is to use the budget surplus for Social Security. We all recognize the huge costs that will be associated with getting back to what most people thought Social Security was supposed to be—a safe and secure account where their contributions could be deposited and where they could grow to produce a nest egg for retirement. Applying the budget surplus toward those transition costs will make it much easier to make the required changes and ensure that Social Security is there for our children and grandchildren.

And of course, the surplus we have in the unified federal budget really exists only as a result of the surplus that Social Security generates anyway. Take Social Security out of the calculation and the federal budget would show not a surplus of \$70 billion, but a deficit somewhere in the range of \$30 billion.

Mr. President, there is some merit in each of these ideas: tax relief, debt repayment, and Social Security reform. The problem is, before we can even begin the debate about which of these options is best, the budget surplus is being steadily frittered away.

Earlier this year, Congress, at the Clinton administration's behest, dipped into the surplus, spending about \$6 billion on a variety of programs. Within the next day or two, action is expected on another Clinton request to draw down the surplus by at least another \$14 billion—with not a dime going to Social Security. We are talking about the President's request to spend billions of dollars of the surplus on Bosnia, embassy security, farm aid, and the Year 2000 computer problem.

Of course, funding requirements for Bosnia and these other needs were certainly foreseeable and could have been accounted for when the President sent his budget to Congress eight months ago. After all, troops have been deployed in Bosnia since 1995, and last year, the President extended their deployment there indefinitely. The need to beef up embassy security was brought up months ago, and we have known about the Year 2000 computer problem for some time. None of these things should have come as a surprise to the White House or anyone else.

But by failing to account for them when he submitted his original budget in February, President Clinton was able to inflate spending on other programs and claim that his budget still fell within the constraints of last year's budget agreement. Now, the President wants all of this declared emergency spending so that it does not have to be offset elsewhere in the budget. The reality is that he wants to raid the Social Security surplus to pay for these other things.

Many Americans will ask what happened to the pledge President Clinton made in his State of the Union Address earlier this year. That was when he looked the American people squarely in the eye and said:

I propose that we reserve 100 percent of the surplus—that is every penny of any surplus—until we have taken all the necessary measures to strengthen the Social Security system for the 21st century.

Eight months have passed, and the President has yet to send us any plan to protect Social Security. Worse yet, while publicly claiming to try to protect the surplus for Social Security, he has already been out drawing it down for other programs. The House-approved tax-relief bill that the President has criticized would use only \$6.6 billion of the budget surplus for tax relief next year. That compares to the \$20 billion or more of the surplus that the President wants to spend on other programs.

If it is wrong to use part of the surplus for tax relief, is it not wrong to spend at least three times as much on government programs? It seems to me that this is just another example of the President trying to have it both ways.

Mr. President, it is too bad we did not achieve any consensus about what to do with the budget surplus this year, because, by default, as of October 1, any surplus automatically went to reduce the national debt. If we are really serious about protecting Social Security, as to future surpluses, we should wall off the Social Security surplus so that it cannot be spent on other programs—not by the President, not by Congress.

The Senator from Texas, Senator GRAMM, has one idea about how to do that. As I understand it, funds would be invested in genuine assets, not just government IOUs, under the supervision of the Federal Reserve. The money would be off-limits to Congress and the President, and when Congress and the President agree on a plan to save Social Security, it could be put to use for the purpose for which it was collected.

In addition to protecting the Social Security surplus, in my opinion, we should provide broad-based tax relief to the American people with any other surplus. It is, after all, their hard work and their tax payments that have created the surplus we enjoy today. We ought to return any excess revenue to the people who earned it and paid it.●

THE PROCLAMATION OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1998 AS POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA

● Mr. REID. Mr. President, recently, Governor Miller of Nevada, in support of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, proclaimed September 18, 1998 as POW/MIA Recognition Day in the state of Nevada. I am pleased to declare before the Senate my strong support for this proclamation.

The proclamation reads as follows:

Whereas today there are 2,118 Americans still missing and unaccounted for from Southeast Asia, including 3 from the State of Nevada, and their families, friends, and fellow veterans still endure uncertainty concerning their fate; and

Whereas we as Americans believe that freedom is precious because it has been won and preserved for all at a very great cost; and

Whereas few Americans can more fully appreciate the value of liberty and self-government than those Americans who were interned in enemy prison camps as POWs and those who remain missing in action; and

Whereas the courage, commitment, and devotion to duty demonstrated by those servicemen and women who risked their lives for our sake has moved the hearts of all Nevadans; and

Whereas, their dignity, faith, and valor reminds us of the allegiance we owe to our nation and its defenders as well as the compassion we owe to those families of the MIAs who daily demonstrate heroic courage and fortitude in the face of uncertainty;

Now, therefore, I, Bob Miller, Governor of the State of Nevada, do hereby proclaim September 18, 1998, as POW/MIA Recognition Day.

Mr. President, it is of paramount importance that we continue to demand a full accounting of our servicemen and women in foreign countries, in full respect and acknowledgment of their unremitting courage and dedication in placing their lives on the line as members of the United States Armed Forces.

The importance of this issue cannot be overstated. The sacrifices of these brave men and women must never be forgotten, and we must continue to strive to account for every one of our missing service members. A full accounting of our missing Americans is absolutely essential, not only for our armed services personnel but for their families and our nation. Similarly, we must see that they, like all our other veterans, are forever recognized for the duty they performed so valiantly when our country needed them.

It is with these convictions that I support this proclamation, establishing a Recognition Day for those who so fully deserve our reciprocal dedication.●

HONORING ALEXANDER C. SCHLEHR

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the young men and women that served bravely in the United States military during WWI, and to one veteran in particular, Alexander C. Schlehr. Mr. Schlehr, of Buffalo, NY, is one of only 1,800 living veterans of this war. He courageously lived through the perils of European trench warfare and served his country honorably.

Due to his strong desire to assist his country in the war effort, Alexander

enlisted in the army at the young age of 19. Immediately, he was incorporated into 59th Pioneer Infantry, later to be known as the Corps of Engineers. Even before Alex's infantry landed in France, the boat on which he was traveling was attacked by enemy torpedoes. Thus, he has experienced all aspects of warfare, both on the sea and in the trenches of France and in the Argonne forest. For his patriotic and heroic service, Schlehr has been awarded a WWI medal with three Battle Stars and is currently being reviewed for the French "Legion of Honor" medal. He is also considered a local hero. His service has been exalted in his local newspaper, the Amherst Bee, and has been recognized by local and top government officials, all of whom contacted him on his 100th birthday.

Yet, Alexander Schlehr's desire to serve his country did not end at the close of the war. When the war ended, Schlehr graciously helped in handling the personal belongings of discharged officers. He has raised four children, one of which has served the United States in wartime as well, and prospered as a successful business man. Furthermore, he has received numerous awards and recognitions denoting his sixty years of service in the American Legion and the Commandeers.

I feel it is my duty to recognize the outstanding service Alexander Schlehr has given to this country during his 101 years of life. He is an example for all Americans through his selfless and courageous actions. I thank him for his dedication to our country and wish him a Happy 102nd Birthday this coming spring.●

TRIBUTE TO SAM LACY

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, it is a singular privilege for me to rise and acknowledge that this past summer Sam Lacy, one of the giants of American sports journalism, was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York on July 26. Sam Lacy, like Baltimore's great civil rights leaders Thurgood Marshall and Clarence Mitchell, Jr., was a pioneer in the great struggle to expand the participation of all Americans in our national life. The path he chose, however, was not the corridors of legal or political power, nor the streets and sidewalks of protest, but rather the silent and eloquent power of his pen.

His career in journalism, which spanned over 50 years, began in the throes of a segregated society which deprived talented athletes of color the right to give their best in the field of competition. Sam Lacy, using his gift of writing combined with a pleasant but persistent demeanor, helped to break down these barriers thereby enriching immeasurably the quality and equality of our revered "National Pastime."

It is a tribute to the talent and determination of Sam Lacy and that of baseball pioneers Jackie Robinson and

Larry Doby, and the essential fairness of our American spirit, that at age 94, Sam Lacy was recognized for his unique contribution to journalism and baseball. Mr. President, I am most pleased to take this opportunity to congratulate Sam Lacy personally for his induction into the Hall of Fame and for his distinguished and exceptional contribution to sports journalism. In honoring him, we also pay tribute to those great players of the past and present who have given so much to the sport of baseball.

I ask that several articles from the Baltimore Afro-American, which provided the forum for Sam's journalistic offerings, and the Baltimore Sun be printed in the RECORD.

The articles follow:

[From the Baltimore Sun, July 27, 1998]

DIVERSE PATHS CROSS AT HALL

PIONEERS DOBY, LACY SHARE DAIS WITH SUTTON ON INDUCTION DAY

(By Peter Schmuck)

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y.—They came from different places. Different backgrounds. Different eras.

Don Sutton, the son of a tenant farmer, won 324 games and was one of the most steady and consistent pitchers of his generation.

Larry Doby, the brilliant young Negro leagues outfielder who followed closely in the footsteps of Jackie Robinson, hit 253 major-league home runs, but is better known as the first black player in the American League.

Sam Lacy, the sports editor and columnist for the Baltimore Afro-American these past 54 years, crusaded for the inclusion of black players in the major leagues and, yesterday, was included in the large class that was inducted into Baseball's Hall of Fame.

The Class of '98 also included longtime baseball executive Lee MacPhail, turn-of-the-century star George Davis, Negro leagues pitcher Joe Rogan and Spanish-language broadcaster Jaime Jarrin, all of them honored during an emotional 1½-hour induction ceremony on the lawn of the Clark Sports Center on the outskirts of Cooperstown.

It was Sutton who tugged hardest on the heartstrings of the estimated crowd of 6,000 with an elegant 20-minute acceptance speech that traced his career from the uncut baseball fields of the rural South to the stage where he stood in front of 33 past Hall of Fame inductees to see his plaque unveiled.

"I've wanted this for over 40 years," he said, "so why am I standing here shaking like a leaf? Probably because I'm standing in front of these wonderful artists of our game. If you can't feel the aura when you walk through the Hall of Fame, check tomorrow's obituary column . . . because you're in it."

Sutton thanked his father for the work ethic that carried him through 23 major-league seasons. He lovingly acknowledged his late mother, Lillian, his wife, Mary, and his children.

He thanked Hall of Fame teammates Sandy Koufax and the late Don Drysdale, who inadvertently ushered him into the major leagues with their dual contract hold-out in 1966, then guided him through his first season. He thanked the late Dodgers manager Walter Alston, who took a chance on him in his youth, and former Angels manager Gene Mauch, who stuck with him in the latter stages of his career.

But he saved the most credit for his eventual Hall of Fame induction for longtime

Dodgers pitching coach Red Adams, who fashioned him into the durable and skillful pitcher who would win 15 or more games 12 times and finish his career ranked fifth all-time with 3,574 strikeouts.

"No person ever meant more to my career than Red Adams," Sutton said. "Without him, I would not be standing in Cooperstown today."

There weren't a lot of dry eyes when Sutton finally pointed out his 20-month-old daughter Jacqueline, who was born 16 weeks premature and given little chance to survive, and credited her with bringing his life and career into perspective.

"Thanks, little girl, for sticking around to be part of this. You make it perfect," said Sutton, 53. "I'm a very blessed man. I have my health. I'm part of a family that I love to be a part of. I've had a dream come true that is a validation of what my father taught me a long time ago. You can have a dream and if you're willing to work for it, it can come true. With apologies to Lou Gehrig, I'm the luckiest man on the face of the earth. I have everything in life I ever wanted."

The makeup of the group of honorees clearly reflected the great progress that baseball—and society—has made during the half-century since Robinson broke through baseball's color barrier in 1947.

Doby would soon join Robinson in the major leagues, helping fulfill the dream that Lacy had articulated in countless newspaper columns in the 1930s and early 1940s—a dream that still seemed very distant when Rogan ended his playing career in 1938. Jarrin would forge a link to the Latino community in Los Angeles a decade later and emerge as the voice of baseball to millions of Hispanic baseball fans in the United States and Latin America.

Lacy, 94, gave the crowd a start when he stumbled and fell on his way to the podium, but he collected himself and delivered a poignant, humorous speech that included a call to more fully acknowledge the history and contributions of the black press.

"I hope that my presence here . . . will impress on the American public that the Negro press has a role that is recognized and honored," Lacy said.

Doby also gave a stirring acceptance speech, recounting a career that began with the four years he spent with the Newark Eagles of the Negro leagues and took a historic turn when Cleveland Indians owner Bill Veeck purchased his contract and brought him right to the majors on July 5, 1947.

"Everything I have and my family has got has come from baseball," he said. "If someone had told me 50 years ago that I would be here today, I would not have believed it."

Pressed later for details of indignities he suffered as one of the pioneer black players, he responded without rancor or bitterness.

"It's a tough thing to look back and think about things that were probably negative," said Doby. "You put those things on the back burner. You're proud to have played a part in the integration of baseball. I feel this is the proof that we all can work together, live together and be successful together."

[From the Baltimore Afro-American, Aug. 1, 1998]

LACY: A MAN WHO STANDS FOR SOMETHING AND FALLS FOR NOTHING

(By Tony White)

There's an old saying that goes: "If you don't stand for something, you'll fall for anything." Sam Lacy has literally made a career out of taking stands.

Over the course of his writing career that spans seven decades, Mr. Lacy has taken one stand after another. Some were popular, others met staunch opposition. As a tribute to